	Case 1:11-cr-10206-DPW Document 122 Filed 01/21/15 Page 1 of 23	1
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
2	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS	
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4	UNITES STATES OF AMERICA)	
5)	
6	vs.) No. 1:11-cr-10206-DPW	
7	ARCHIE ALLEN,	
8	Defendant.)	
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10	BEFORE: THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS P. WOODLOCK	
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12	<u>SENTENCING HEARING</u>	
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15	John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse Courtroom No. 1	
16	One Courthouse Way Boston, MA 02210	
17	Thursday, May 9, 2013 2:10 p.m.	
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20	Brenda K. Hancock, RMR, CRR	
21	Official Court Reporter John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse	
22	One Courthouse Way Boston, MA 02210	
23	(617) 439-3214	
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               (The following proceedings were held in open court
      before the Honorable Douglas P. Woodlock, United States
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      District Judge, United States District Court, District of
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      Massachusetts, at the John J. Moakley United States Courthouse,
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      One Courthouse Way, Courtroom 1, Boston, Massachusetts, on
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      Thursday, May 9, 2013):
               THE CLERK: All rise.
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         (The Honorable Court entered the courtroom at 2:10 p.m.)
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               THE CLERK: This is Criminal Action 11-10206, the
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      United States v. Archie Allen.
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               THE COURT: Well, in addition to the Presentence
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      Report, I have the defendant's Sentencing Memorandum here, the
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      Pretrial Services Report from Mr. Cronin, and I have had three
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      letters passed up to me, one from Brent Henry, one from Edward
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      Allen, and one from Thomas Strodder (ph), I quess is how I
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      would pronounce that.
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               Are there any other written materials I should have?
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               MS. CUMMINGS: No, your Honor.
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               MR. GARRITY: No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: So, we have this outstanding issue with
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      respect to the calculation of the drug weight.
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               Does the Government have a view?
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               MS. CUMMINGS: The Government agrees with the
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      positions set forth by Probation.
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               THE COURT: I guess, Mr. Garrity, the issue is does
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the defendant's own statement have to be corroborated?

MR. GARRITY: Judge, I will start out by saying I guess I'm asking to have -- I can see them asking to have my cake and eat it too, to some extent, and I know the Application Notes say that what someone says in proffer can be utilized, although that is not part of the statutory scheme that has to be complied with. I guess my position is he was forthright, he was truthful. It just doesn't seem to make sense that on the one hand you get the Safety Valve, on the other hand you get, I guess whacked, for lack of another term, by your truthfulness.

THE COURT: Well, people make calculations, I suppose, about what is good for them and what is not. The Safety Valve opens things up a bit, but it also is evidence of what I might broadly call "remorse," and so candor has an ancillary benefit quite apart from the guidelines. But I cannot imagine a system in which I would disregard what the defendant said, nor would I, at the defendant's instance, require corroboration of what he said, and the consequence of it is a more mixed issue. But, as presented to me here, I am overruling that objection.

MR. GARRITY: I understand, Judge.

THE COURT: Is there anything else? Because Probation seems to have accepted your view otherwise here.

MR. GARRITY: Not in terms of objections.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GARRITY: I do have some witnesses that would like

to address the Court, if they could, before I address the sentencing argument.

THE COURT: Witnesses in what sense?

MR. GARRITY: Just to present to you maybe a fuller picture of Mr. Allen. His mother, his brother and his girlfriend.

THE COURT: Well, ordinarily, I take it by written statement. I will permit them to speak but after we have heard from the Government's perspective and perhaps your choice before or after what you have to say on the question of what amounts to departure here by you.

But to restate the circumstances, I understand that the defendant is eligible for a Safety Valve here.

MS. CUMMINGS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: He has met all five conditions of the Safety Valve. And the consequence of that would be that he has a guideline custodial range of 87 to 108 months, supervised release of up to 5 years, a fine of \$15,000 to \$10 million and a Special Assessment of \$100. So, those are the set of numbers.

So, let me hear the Government on its recommendation.

MS. CUMMINGS: Thank you, your Honor. The Government is recommending a term of incarceration of 72 months. This does represent about a 20-percent downward variance from the guideline sentencing range.

Mr. Allen was charged with another individual in this case, Owens Brown, who was sentenced by this court to 180 months. Mr. Brown was Mr. Allen's source of supply. The 180 months was picked from a range, a (C) plea that was submitted to the Court, and the Government had agreed to cap its recommendation at 188 months, which similarly represented a 20-percent downward variance from Mr. Brown's guideline range. So, the Government's being consistent with sort of the 20-percent downward variance with Mr. Allen as well as Mr. Brown.

But for other reasons, 72 months seems to make sense in Mr. Allen's case. On the one hand, he is responsible for distributing a significant quantity of crack cocaine in the Lenox Street area of Boston, 1.7 kilograms of crack over a four-year period, which is what he pled guilty to in the information. It's a huge quantity. It has a massive impact on a portion of the Boston community that already is very vulnerable, and Mr. Allen didn't help this in any sense of the word.

That said, Mr. Allen also did come forward, did avail himself of the safety-valve process, and, in the Government's perspective, was very, very candid about his criminal activity during the course of this conspiracy, even at his own peril at some points in time.

In addition to that, the Government takes into account

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      the fact that Mr. Allen hasn't served a significant period of
      incarceration, if any period of incarceration, so 72 months,
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      though a downward variance from the guidelines, is a
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      significant sentence for someone in Mr. Allen's position, and
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      the Government feels as though this sentence will deter Mr.
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      Allen from re-offending when he gets out, will also send a
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      message that, if you are going to be dealing in the quantities
      of crack cocaine you're dealing with, you are going to be
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      getting a substantial sentence of incarceration, but it is not
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      more harsh than would be necessary to accomplish these goals,
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      your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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               So, Mr. Garrity, rather than swear the individuals, I
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      think what I would prefer is that they speak from the podium.
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               MR. GARRITY: That would be fine, Judge.
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               Judge, this is Eddie Allen. This is Mr. Allen's
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      brother.
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               THE COURT: Right. And I have received a letter from
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      Mr. Allen here. Is that right?
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               MR. EDDIE ALLEN: Hi.
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               THE COURT: You work for the Bank of New York as a
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      Corporation Operations Specialist?
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               MR. EDDIE ALLEN: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Go ahead.
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               MR. EDDIE ALLEN: All right. See, Archie, he's been
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like a great help to me, because I'm diabetic, and I have chronic seizures, and he has been like the one that's been taking me back and forth to the hospital. He also lives with me and he helps me pay for my rent and also keep up with my medication, because at times, when I have seizures, I forget, and he's like an emergency contact to me. All the other dealers I didn't know about, but as far as him, he is a great He's been there for me. Now that he's in trouble, I person. don't know what I'm going to do, because I'm constantly going back and forth to the hospital, and he is my emergency contact, and, as far as I knew, is that he was a great person. He always stayed on top of me, stayed on top of the bills, you know, making sure that I'm going back and forth to work, I'm not forgetting none of my medications, and also he drives me back and forth to work sometimes when I can't make it, pick me up on my job. When they see that I'm out of it, they usually call him up. There just ain't too much to say, because he's been like my right hand that helped me with my medication and my problems going back and forth to the hospital.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Allen.

MR. EDDIE ALLEN: All right. Thanks.

MR. GARRITY: Your Honor, this is Mr. Allen's mother.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. ALLEN: Good evening. I'm Archie's mother, and to

me Archie is a good person, and he's always there for his

family, his kids. He raised his kids from the day they were born. He's always been there for them. With him, since he got his self in this trouble, he's been depressed. He had always been a happy-go-lucky person, but now he gets depressed, and he don't do things like he used to do because of -- his nephews and nieces, they all depend on him. My daughter, when she had problems with her son and stuff, she called him, and I got a sister that's very sick, and she's always calling him, and he always been there for me, but I am mostly concerned about him, because I don't think that he can handle -- he ain't never been away from home like this, and so I don't know as he can handle this or not. So, I just want you to know that he is a very good person. A lot of people like him. Even his lawyer likes him.

Thank you so much.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Allen.

MR. GARRITY: Your Honor, his girlfriend, I guess, can't speak at this point, but Mr. Allen wanted to address the Court, if he could.

THE COURT: Yes. This is the opportunity to do that.

You can stay there, Mr. Allen.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, first and foremost, I would like to apologize to my mother and my kids that can't be here today. You know, I know I'm not the perfect guy in the world. You know, we all make mistakes. I didn't understand that the

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mistake I was making would be costing me on missing out on my niece, who is sick. She could pass away any day because she has a nerve disease. I never thought I would miss out on that, to be able to say goodbye to her for my last time. My mother, I worry about her, because she's an older lady, she's retired. And my aunt, you know, she just got over cancer, throat cancer. So, I don't know how long she's going to be here, if everybody's going to be here by the time I get out. My Uncle Roger, I take him shopping every month, because he's on heavy medication. My brother, you know, I just worry about him, if he's going to be intact when I get out, you know, because he goes through seizures. I had a friend that passed away, he had a seizure at night, and life is a promise, as we all know, and I just want to say sorry to the Commonwealth, because I just didn't have the slightest idea what I was, you know -- I was smoking weed for over 30 years most of my life, and I'm not blaming the drug on it, but it probably had something to do with the fact that I have been a single parent. I have a 21-year-old son that I raised since he was in the first grade. I am a single parent, and I raised him to graduate, go to college, and have a basketball career. At least I know I did something right in life, you know. And I have four other kids that have always been there. I have a wife that's right there that's been behind me the whole time, and I just had no idea, you know. We all make mistakes, and some mistakes that we

can't take back. I know, for my responsibility, I admit for what I did, and I pray to God day, and this, I guess, it was an eye opener that I guess I needed to realize the stuff that I was doing was not right. I just want to say sorry to everybody that I hurt, and especially having embarrassed my mother.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Allen.

So, Mr. Garrity, is there something further you wanted to --

MR. GARRITY: Very briefly, Judge.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. GARRITY: Aside from the argument put forward in the Sentencing Memo, a couple of brief factors other than what was addressed to you by his mother and brother and Archie himself. I'm not discounting the dealing he was involved in. He was dealing a substantial amount. He said as much during the proffer.

But one factor that wasn't addressed either in the proffer report written up by Detective Brown or in the PSR -- I think it's accurate. It's reflected in my notes. Archie, even though he was dealing these substantial amounts, was making little to no money off of it. My notes reflect \$50 or \$100 per ounce. So he wasn't making much, if anything, off of this.

He was, I think, different than most drug dealers that come before this court. He was working full time. He's got a lengthy history of full-time employment. He's supporting his

family. So, he is, I think, unique in that respect. I think the drug usage he was engaged in that he talked about did have something to do with it. It doesn't excuse what he did, but I think it's a factor that should be taken into account, and I think the volunteer work he has done, as addressed in those letters, indicates what kind of person he is. And since he was arrested in this case, as the Pretrial Services Report indicates, he has been fully compliant with the conditions. He should be, anyway, but he's been fully compliant. He's gotten himself off of the drugs. He's tested negative every time.

So, I think a sentence, as we have asked for, of 60 months, given, especially that he's never been incarcerated before, other than that brief period of time related to that state offense, will be more than sufficient to address all of the purposes of sentencing. It is going to be more than specific deterrence to him, it is a general deterrent to others, and I think it protects the safety of the community. And I think, given how Archie has conducted himself since his arrest, I think there won't be a chance that he will be back before this Court.

So, we are asking for the 60 months' recommendation of drug treatment program while incarcerated, and I think two years of supervised release would be more than sufficient, given how he has conducted himself in the almost two years since his arrest.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Well, the bottom line here is I will adopt the defendant's recommendation of 60 months of incarceration. It is a very substantial decrease. The Government was prepared to make a very substantial decrease as well. It is more, but it seems appropriate in this setting. I feel obligated, I think I am obligated, to explain why I reach a conclusion like this in light of the general overarching considerations of Section 3553.

The first is the seriousness of the offense. I do not hold it against Mr. Brown that he referred to this as a mistake, but that is an understatement. This is an extended period of drug dealing in the community, and it has a profoundly unsettling effect for the people with whom you live.

And while I understand that this was not greatly remunerative, you did not make a lot of money as a result of it, it was a lot of drugs, and a lot of drugs injected into your community is a lot of trouble for a lot of people. As a consequence, society treats it as a very serious offense and imposes very heavy penalties, as you can see here. Some of these are mandatories that send you away for twice the amount of time that I am imposing. And I do think it would be a matter of disrespect for the law to impose a lesser sentence. I do that in light of your personal characteristics, which are other factors that I have to take into consideration.

I credit all that you have said, all that your brother said, all that your mother said. I credit what I see in these letters, that you are a good man trying to help the community in various ways and particularly devoted to your family and trying to support them. That is what makes it so perplexing that you got yourself involved with drugs because of what it does to other people, because you seem to be an individual who is concerned about other people, particularly your family. But these kind of community efforts are I think real and laudable. But you will understand me when I say that you are not here because of all the laudable things you did. You are here because of the crime you committed.

But in evaluating the sentence that I impose, I take into consideration your character apart from this activity.

Then I look at the question of individual deterrence, will you do this again? I do not think so, but there lingers a concern about that, and that concern is one of those factors that justifies a sentence of incarceration but at the level that has been requested, which is, during my initial review of the materials, more accurately the Presentence Report, was where I thought this case might be.

I then turn to general deterrence. What does it say to other people who might be in your position, who have otherwise laudable lives, who are supporting their families, doing things that are beneficial to the community but,

nevertheless, are dealing drugs at this quantity? Well, too low a sentence suggests that maybe it's worth taking a shot at it, that the risk of detection is not so high that you can trade it off against the potential for incarceration. I do not believe I can impose a sentence below five years here on that basis.

I look at the question of prison, the effect of prison. I am a little unsettled by that in your case, because you seem to have, apart from the drug issues of your own, a certain grounding. Nevertheless, I do think that the prison system can provide you with support, both in terms of drug rehabilitation, but also in developing some additional skills, work skills that will help you out when you get out of prison.

The short of it is, I do not think that prison is something that is going to be deleterious to you, and, in fact, you strike me as a man who has got enough sense of himself to be able to negotiate his way through the prison system successfully and do the time in a fashion that is supportive of developing additional things in your life.

The final issue, and the one that really is the most challenging in this case, is the question of disparity. People who are convicted of drugs, this amount of drugs, in this court and in courts generally around the country do more time.

Judges impose more time. I thought a good deal about this from that perspective, because I think, as I have said repeatedly,

ensure that that was not a part of sentences, that is, that there were different sentences being imposed on people with the same background who conducted the same kind of criminal initiatives. That is a very hard thing to do, because, all other things being equal, is saying something that never occurs. But you have to be concerned, or I have to be concerned. Society generally has to be concerned about the prospect that somebody is going to be doing materially less time or materially more time for the same offense because it undermines the sense of fairness and equality in the criminal justice system, and this sentencing, frankly, is one at the very lowest end of where I think it can go, in light of that consideration.

You recognize your responsibility, and that is a good thing. You are genuinely remorseful about what you have done and the impact of what you done has on people that you care deeply about, and that also is a good thing. But you recognize you are paying a cost for it, a cost that others may not be paying for.

Nevertheless, there is a cost that society as a whole must charge, and it is the one that I consider to be at the lowest end of what society must charge, at least speaking through me, and that is the period of five years or 60 months in prison, and that is why I reach that conclusion.

Now, I then turn to the question of supervised release, which will be three years. I do not view supervised release, you should not either, as three years of hassle. It is three years of support that you get from the Probation Office. The Probation Office is not interested in making life difficult for you. They are interested in providing ways to get you back into society in a productive sort of way, maybe more productive than you have been before, and we focus, or they will, and I am thinking about it, on your own drug problem, which is real, and you acknowledge it had an effect, played a part in your choice to engage in this kind of crime.

So, in addition to doing as Mr. Garrity requested I do in the Sentencing Memorandum, and that is to make a recommendation to what is called the 500-Hour Program here in prison, which has an effect also on your release date, but I am less concerned about that than I am about you getting your hands around the drug problem that lurks out there behind every corner for you. You have done fine while you were on pretrial release. But every day you wake up and you have to realize that you have got a drug problem of some sort, and the drug treatment programs have a way of telling you a little bit more about people who have worse drug problems than you, or had worse drug problems than you, who, not to put too fine a point on it, you were feeding and will bring home to you just what you have done while you are working through what you can do for

yourself to make life easier or more productive for you.

But in the connection with not only that recommendation of the residential drug treatment program, there is a component in the Probation Office. You will be subject to periodic drug testing. I will permit the Probation Office to do as many as 104 drug tests per year, as they think is appropriate for your development. They will, in addition, develop a substance abuse program for you that is appropriate under the circumstances. To the degree that you can pay for it yourself, or there is available third-party payment, you will be expected to contribute to that, but it will be designed to deal with your special set of circumstances, again, both to strengthen you against the use of drugs and also to sensitize you to the impact of drugs on others.

I am obligated, and of course I do, impose the mandatory conditions. I will call out a couple of them, but they are requirements: That you not commit another federal, state or local crime; that you not possess a firearm or other dangerous weapon; that you not possess unlawfully any controlled substance. You will be obligated to submit to the collection of a DNA sample, as may be directed by the Probation Office under these circumstances.

I am not going to impose a fine. It seems to me that there is a question of your ability to pay that, and, to the degree that you can, it is money out of support for other

1 people that you care about who are being damaged, you recognize it, by your being sent away. There is, however, a special 2 assessment of \$100. That is due and payable immediately. If 3 it is not paid immediately, it will be paid through a prison 4 5 financial responsibility program. 6 Now, are there any other conditions that the parties or Probation would ask me to consider? 7 MS. CUMMINGS: No, your Honor. Thank you. 8 9 MR. GARRITY: No, your Honor. 10 THE PROBATION OFFICER: Your Honor, just the special 11 condition pertaining to possession of a firearm or destructive device. 12 13 THE COURT: I thought I said that, but I'll make it 14 again. 15 THE PROBATION OFFICER: I may have missed it, then. 16 THE COURT: I will make it again, because it is very 17 important, Mr. Allen. You are now a felon, and if you get caught with a firearm, you not only face a problem as a felon 18 19 in possession of a firearm under federal law, and that is a 20 severe sentence too, but you will face a further enhancement 21 here in violation of supervised release. 22 I am sorry. Mr. Garrity? 23 MR. GARRITY: Your Honor, it was not a condition, just 24 a request with respect to Mr. Allen being allowed to

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self-report.

THE COURT: I will, unless the Government objects to it. The problem, as you realize, is ordinarily I have to have some more justification than simply that Mr. Allen would like to self-report in the context of a case like this.

MR. GARRITY: Judge, he did do the Safety Valve proffer. It's not cooperation, but he has been fully compliant with that. He has been fully compliant with the conditions as I indicated previously, and I think the report says as much. He also has a young daughter that has a birthday this weekend. He would like to spend some time with her before he turns himself in.

THE COURT: Well, in the absence of a form of objection from the Government, I will permit self-reporting.

MR. GARRITY: Thank you.

THE COURT: It makes me uncomfortable as a legal proposition, because, in an excess of enthusiasm, the Department of Justice, well pre-dating Ms. Cummings' arrival, thought it was a really good idea to send people away immediately. The costs are significant, and it does not provide for the adjustments that I think are necessary to permit a longer flight path into the prison system and a softer landing when you get there. And so, I will permit self-reporting to the institution to which Mr. Allen is designated, and, if not there, then he will have to report to the Marshals themselves.

But I will put it out so that we have an idea of what the designation is going to be, and I think they are using eight weeks now, six to eight weeks.

THE PROBATION OFFICER: I'm not sure, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I think I am going to use that, and if there is a problem, somebody will tell me about it. So, I will say that the defendant must self-report by June 28 to the facility that is designated --

MR. GARRITY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- there for him under these circumstances.

One final point, Mr. Allen. You should understand that you have a right of appeal. You will want to discuss with your counsel whether that makes any sense under these circumstances.

It is always a mixed feeling when I impose a sentence on someone like you who has, as I have said, done good things for his family and been supportive and tried to move things along, but nevertheless has done something profoundly wrong to the community. And every effort is made by everybody involved in this process to try to find that place that balances all of those interests, treats you like an individual, but recognizes your responsibility to society.

That having been done, the best thing that you can do is have a thoroughgoing life of support for your community. My

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hope and expectation is that you will do that when you get out
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      of prison. If you do, then all of us will be better off as a
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      result.
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               If there is nothing further, then we will be in
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      recess. Thank you.
               THE CLERK: All rise.
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           (The Honorable Court exited the courtroom at 2:45 p.m.)
              (WHEREUPON, the proceedings adjourned at 2:45 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Brenda K. Hancock, RMR, CRR and Official Reporter of the United States District Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript constitutes, to the best of my skill and ability, a true and accurate transcription of my stenotype notes taken in the matter of Unites States v. Archie Allen,

Date: January 16, 2015

No. 1:11-cr-10206-DPW.

/s/ Brenda K. Hancock Brenda K. Hancock, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter